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Burlington Route

him, will leave Chicago over the C. B. & Q. at 5:50 o'clock p.m., Monday evening, Sept. 12, and arrive in Omaha at 8:10 o'clock the next morning—about two hours before the opening session of the convention. We wish that the bee-keepers from here might fill a special car. It can be arranged if all who will accompany us will notify us in advance. The round-trip rate on the C. B. & Q. will not be over \$14.75 from Chicago.

While Omaha already has been exceedingly well advertised, we may say that it is the metropolis of half a dozen States. The population tributary to it in Nebraska and the States which touch her borders, exceeds 9,000,000 all told. This is called the Trans-Mississippi area, and gives name to the exposition. Omaha has a

This Grand Route (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy) to Omaha and the great West, is almost too well known to need any explanation from us. But we wish our readers to know that it is the road that bee-keepers east of Omaha will be pleased to take when attending the annual convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Union, Sept. 13, 14 and 15, at Omaha. The editor of the American Bee Journal, with all that can join

of every one. The mighty arch, suggestive of the 24 participating States, fronts the collection of massive buildings and forms a most imposing gateway. It is modeled upon the design of the great arches of Paris and Milan and crowned by a colossal shield, supported by two stalwart genii, with the nation's eagle perched aloft.

Within, the scene necessarily reminds one of the Court of Honor at the Chicago Exposition of 1893. An artificial canal or lagoon stretch for half a mile between two rows of majestic edifices. At its western end this canal widens out into a lake, the sides of which describe a perfect trefoil. This has been well named "The Mirror," and facing it, looking down along the lagoon, stands the great Government Building, capy by an heroic figure of Liberty Enlightening the World. From the Government Building, reaching along either side of the lagoon, and all connected, are the buildings devoted to Agriculture, Administration, Mines, Machinery, Arts and Liberal Arts and Manufactures. Across Sherman Avenue, and reached by a viaduct, are the individual buildings of the States, the Horticultural Building and the streets of foreign villages.

An interesting feature of the exposition is the American Indian Department, under the direction of the United States Indian Commission. Representatives of almost all the tribes in the country are camped on the broad piece of prairie apportioned them.



Agricultural Building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, at Omaha, Nebr.

population of 145,000, chiefly American born. It lies on a high plateau, overlooking the valley of the Missouri River, which at this point is over two miles wide. The view of the river valley from Omaha is most impressive. The city proper is on a gently undulating plane, which at the north end develops into a stretch of prairie as level as a kitchen floor. Here is the site of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. It is approached by three wide sweeping avenues, with an extensive system of steam and trolley lines, quite adequate to any demand that is likely to be made for transportation. The scene which greets the visitor challenges the admiration

There they have pitched their tents, built their fires, and live their wild life for the benefit of the multitude.

Realizing that visitors come to the exposition for pleasure as well as instruction, the management have been very active in developing the amusement section. Attractions of all kinds have been gathered together, surpassing in some respects the famous "Midway" itself. Moorish, Irish, Tyrolean and Chinese villages have been established, and Old Vienna, Old English Country Fair, Hagenbeck's Animal Show, Wild West, etc., are some of the many features.

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

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PROFITABLE BEE-KEEPING, —WITH— HINTS TO BEGINNERS,

—BY—
C. N. WHITE, OF ENGLAND.

Author of "Bees and Bee-Keeping," "Pleasurable Bee-Keeping," etc.

No. 9.—WINTERING.

Every spring reports from all parts of the country deal with extensive losses of colonies. The ordinary observer may be excused if he infer from such accounts that as losses usually occur early in the spring wintering is a subject of difficulty, and a great stumbling-block to the great majority of bee-keepers. As a matter of fact, the losses are, I venture to assert, due in nine cases out of ten to absolute carelessness or neglect, tho oftentimes the result of ignorance as to the bees' requirements in the shape of food. It is not so much that bees require in the winter proper, as the consumption of food then by a strong and well protected colony is comparatively small; but it is rather when breeding has commenced in earnest that stores rapidly diminish; and this is in March and April, just before new honey is brought into the hive in quantity sufficient to supply the daily wants of the bees and the ever-increasing number of hungry grubs.

To winter bees successfully is not a difficult matter in the British Isles, but it is one of the most important problems that the bee-keeper has to face, and if he can solve it, as he may and should without difficulty or expense in time or money, he will have got one step, and a big one, too, nearer that success in bee-keeping we hear much about but seldom realize in our own apiaries.

A colony properly wintered should come out in the spring stronger in bees than it was when closed up early in October the previous autumn, instead of being, as colonies too often are, weakly and thin in numbers throughout the spring. Sealed stores should also remain in such quantity as will ensure the colony having a sufficient supply to carry it well on to the time when the new honey comes in abundantly. The requirements of success are: (1), a good, substantially-made and weather-proof hive; (2), a good colony of bees, by which must be understood that there are several seams of bees between the combs instead of two or three, and that the bulk of them are bees that have done little work, being in fact such as have been brought into existence by the system of feeding resorted to from the close of the honey-flow. Some lots are permissible sometimes, but only when young queens are being preserved to take the place of any that for any reason have died during the winter. If these small lots are confined to about three frames, and are well packt, they may in case the queens are not required for other colonies, be built up into really good colonies in time to take advantage of a late honey-flow; (3), combs well stored with honey or syrup, and sealed; (4), winter passages and abundance of covering to the frames.

If colonies are carefully tended from the close of the honey-flow to Oct. 1, and the above conditions observed, strong, vigorous colonies may be assured the following season.

THE HIVE.

Dealing with each point in order, we must first consider the hive. It is a fact that a single-walled hive costs less than one with double-walls, but it certainly is not more economical. By using hives with double walls all around we shall find the colony better protected both from winter cold and summer heat than would be possible with single-walled hives. We can regulate the temperature in summer by ventilation, but without double walls we cannot give that protection in winter which is of the first importance when we deal with the consumption of stores. The novice or beginner in bee keeping should therefore score one point in successful wintering by starting with double-walled hives. The wood should be pine

or red deal well seasoned and thoroughly painted. In winter color is of little importance, but in summer a reflection, not absorption, of heat is required. Mr. A. I. Root, the noted American bee-keeper, said some years ago that he had stopt the melting and falling of combs, and in some cases the consequent loss of bees, by painting all his hives white. I strongly advise white, or a light stone-color paint for the hives.

THE BEES.

As at the beginning of the honey-flow a large quantity of worker-bees is necessary if full supers are to be obtained, so at the commencement of winter we must make a point of getting and then keeping all colonies strong.

If there are weak lots unite two or more together after removing the least valuable queen. To unite, shake both or all lots on a cloth and let them run together into an empty skep, where they had better remain until evening. Then shake them in front of a hive that has been properly prepared for wintering. The bees of two lots may be united peaceably by sprinkling them thinly with flour from a dredger and then placing the frames with adhering bees alternately in a fresh hive. The stronger the colony in bees the less is the honey consumed. This appears strange, but it is quite true; a small lot of bees in a hive containing several combs are restless, with the consequence that they consume honey to raise the temperature lowered by the cool air surrounding them.

The food supply may be ample owing to a particularly favorable season after the supers have been removed, but even if feeding has to be resorted to very little time will be needed to perform this part of the work. In order to obtain young bees for wintering a supply of Puerto Rico sugar, given at the close of the honey-flow, will probably be all that is necessary to continue breeding up to the middle of September, when whatever further supply is needed to make the colony safe for the winter can be given in the form of syrup in one or two doses. No colony should be considered safe unless it has stored in the combs at least 20 pounds of honey or syrup and sealed most of it over. The arrangement of this food is a matter of some importance, for if the bees are crowded upon a few frames and fed liberally they will fill every available cell with syrup, and then they will be compelled to cluster during the winter upon sealed combs instead of upon empty cells, as is more natural, and having stores above and around. With the movable-comb hive the arrangement of the combs for wintering is, in the hands of a good bee-keeper, a simple matter; but if feeding is continued up to the middle of September, and the proper amount of food is then given, the bees will arrange it around the brood, which gradually diminishes by the bees hatching, conveniently for their comfort and convenience. If the combs are arranged by the bee-keeper, the center ones should have sealed stores about half-way down, the amount of stores increasing to the outside of the brood-nest.

WINTER PASSAGES.

Bees often starve in the midst of plenty. They winter in lots called "seams" between the combs, and may be seen packt like slates upon a house-roof; the top row removing the food from the cells above them to feed themselves, and by passing it down, those below. While the weather remains mild the bees are able to move about from comb to comb in search of food, or with the object of bringing to the center combs food stored in the outer frames; but this activity ceases as soon as really cold weather sets in and they then pack themselves close together for mutual warmth. Then, as the food around them is consumed, they die simply on account of the cold air by which they are surrounded; they cannot pass around or under the frames to a probable abundant supply close by. Tho they are prevented going around or under the frames a provision may be made for allowing them to pass over the top-bar in the warmest part of the hive. This is done by giving what are known as "winter passages." The old method, now almost discarded, was to cut a hole through the comb in each frame near the top-bar. A more effective passage could hardly be devised, but apart from soiling the combs it is a tiresome and troublesome operation, and is therefore not recommended. A simple plan is to lay across the top-bars four pieces of wood half inch square and about six inches long, half inch apart. If the quilts are then laid evenly across, effective passages for the bees will be provided. Then again a cake of candy laid upon the frames when closing up the hives in October will be equally satisfactory, for passages will be formed as the candy is consumed over the bars.

QUILTS.

Quilts are the coverings which the bee keeper places upon the frames in order that the heat generated in the brood-chamber may be there confined. The less bees are disturbed the better are they likely to succeed, but at no time is it more

necessary to protect them from disturbing influences than during winter. This matter may be tested by placing under observation two colonies as nearly equal as possible on Oct. 1. No. 1 being in a single-walled hive, and the frames covered with a single thickness of calico or ticking; while No. 2 is placed in a double-walled hive and covered with an abundance of woollen wraps or chaff cushions, in addition to the first quilt of calico or ticking. Presuming both colonies to be alive on Feb. 1, the following year, a great difference in their condition will then be perceptible. No. 1, which has been scantily protected from low winter temperature, will show stores greatly diminished, which, if the bees are owned by a careless bee-keeper, might cause the loss of the colony altogether later on when breeding is in progress. No. 2, on the contrary, owing to the protection of the brood-nest, would be little disturbed by weather, and consequently the bulk of the food stored the previous autumn would remain for use in brood-rearing. Under ordinary circumstances the bees of a colony in a normal condition are said by an eminent authority to consume only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of food per day during their period of inactivity.

The necessity, therefore, for conserving the heat in the brood-chamber is evident; and the importance of double-walls and coverings of non-conductive materials is recognized. But as a preliminary to packing the bees up snugly for their winter rest, the size of the brood-nest should be limited to the size of the cluster; for instance, if there are only bees to cover six frames in September, it is folly to allow them nine or ten, or even more. It is seldom that more than seven or eight frames are necessary for an ordinary colony, and the removal of superfluous frames should be the first step to successful wintering, so that the space in which cold air can circulate may be reduced as much as possible, with a view to lessening the activity of the bees, and the consequent consumption of stores. It is from all points of view better to unite two or more weak colonies in the autumn than to allow each to stand and take its chance with or without a lot of coddling, unless it is to preserve valuable queens.

The first quilt should be of ticking, because it is a stout substance not easily bitten through by the bees. Upon the first quilt two or three pieces of felt or carpet must next be placed; and then, to make doubly sure, a chaff cushion might be added.

Any colony prepared according to the directions here given will, as a rule, pass satisfactorily through the winter and be in an encouraging condition when taken in hand the following season. (THE END.)



Wax-Spoon for Fastening Foundation, Etc.

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

Some time ago I received a letter containing a spoon used for putting foundation in sections and frames. Before replying to it I waited until I had given it a fair trial, not that I think I can afford to try every new thing that appears, but this spoon—if an almost flat piece of tin can be called a spoon—looked rather promising. It is a very simple affair. A piece of tin 6 or 8 inches long and an inch or more wide has one end cut off at an angle of 45° , and commencing perhaps $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the point each side has a little curve cut out, making it look just a little after the shape of a steel pen. It is folded or bent a little for holding the wax. But let me give the letter:

MY DEAR DR. MILLER:—I have read your valuable suggestions now more than three years with much profit. I now feel that a small return should be made, and I enclose you a wax-spoon for fastening foundation in sections. Some time ago my plan of putting in foundation was illustrated in the American Bee Journal. You suggested at that time that too much wax might be used in attaching; the enclosed spoon will hold enough melted wax (which must be quite liquid) for two sections. With skillful manipulations 200 an hour can be filled with top and bottom pieces—never a top piece drops down or bottom ($\frac{3}{4}$) one curls down.

Really you must excuse me, but I have been much concerned about you as twice I have seen you advise neophytes (when they ask how to fasten foundation) to take fragments of wax and make a candle with a piece of cord (how messy that must be), and so make bold to send you my device. To complete the equipment a small oil or alcohol lamp and a 4-inch tin pan in which to melt the wax, are necessary. One pound will do two or three thousand sections and brood-frames for 20 hives. My top-bars have $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch saw-kerr instead of 5-16 I see you recommend in one of your articles. Why 5-16?

Can't we do something for Editor York? His reform spelling will surely ruin the "Old Reliable." After reading the American Bee Journal I am all "masht" up when reading other papers. I have not "learnt" (Webster learned) to tolerate it, and will be obliged to give up the paper with all your valuable pointers. Can't

you prevail on him to give up attempting to reform the language orthography?

This has been a bad month for bees; my colonies, which were booming, are now dying off rapidly, and the first white clover blooms in sight.

Passaic Co., N. J., May 27.

Fraternally yours,

B. F. ONDERDONK.

The first opportunity I had of trying the spoon was when putting foundation in a lot of brood-frames. I had used for the same purpose a spoon, and also a tin cup with a specially constructed spout, and latterly a wax candle. I may say to you, Mr. Onderdonk, that you can't always tell till you try a thing just how it will work. I couldn't be sure just how your spoon would work, just by looking at it, and altho you say of the candle, "How messy that must be," if you were expert at using it you would not find it very messy. I think it was rather less so than either of the plans I had previously used. Only one drop falls at a time, the temperature is always just at the right point, but unless you are careful the one drop may not fall just in the right place. It has the advantage that it takes little time to get ready. Simply light your candle, and it's ready for work, and if there's only a short job to do, I'll be all through with the candle while you're heating the wax for the spoon.

I had some 200 brood-frames in which to fasten foundation, and I thought I would be polite to the stranger—the new-fangled spoon—by giving it the first chance. I found that sharp point would enter an angle nicely, it could be held much closer in the angle than an ordinary spoon, giving a chance to send it to the right place every time. Indeed, it worked so well that I went right over to the enemy and finished up the whole lot without lighting the candle. I doubt if ever I shall use a candle again. The Onderdonk spoon ought to be on the list of bee-keepers' supplies.

As to using it for fastening foundation in sections, that's another thing. If you should put in a few thousand starters with the Daisy foundation fastener, I doubt if you would go back to the spoon. Aside from anything else, the spoon plan is more expensive. A lamp is burning in either case, so the expense is alike in that respect. A Daisy fastener will last long enough so that a cent a thousand sections for cost of machine will be an extravagant estimate. To offset that you have about 10 cents a thousand for wax with the spoon plan. But if melted wax is to be used at all, the Onderdonk spoon will be a great help.

AGAIN THE REFORM IN SPELLING.

With regard to reforming Editor York in the matter of spelling, I'm afraid you're going at it in the wrong way. It's only a very mild form of insanity at most, but don't you know that you only make such cases worse by threatening pecuniary loss? Once get it into the head of a fanatic of that sort that he is suffering loss for what he believes is right, he at once feels the thrill of a martyr for the truth, and the case is hopeless. I, too, should be sorry to witness the ruin of the "Old Reliable," but he will glory in it and take a pride in telling how much smaller is his subscription list now than when he began the spelling reform.*

After all, I doubt whether there will be any very large number whose prejudices are so strong that they will forego the knowledge they can gain for the sake of a little matter of looks. If you and I met a man who was well informed in some particular of bee-culture, we wouldn't refuse to listen to him because one word in 50 was mispronounced. And if we could get him to write to us, I think we would hardly refuse to read his letter because he told how he "workt" his bees instead of how he "worked" them. I doubt whether there can be found a large number of bee-keepers so given up to blind prejudice that they would seriously object to having one word in a thousand spelled as it sounds rather than as they have been accustomed to see it.

If you and I object to changing a spelling to which we are accustomed, then some older man will object to some earlier change, and if the rule works in one case it ought to in another, resulting finally in going back to an old spelling that would land you and me where we couldn't read a sentence of the English language.

We may as well give up to the inevitable. It's only a question of time when "workt" instead of "worked" will be used by all. It is reasonable to suppose it will be so, from the history of the past. I don't recall a single change in the way of improved spelling but has become permanent. Only a short time ago a few began to write "program" instead of "programme," but gradually all are falling into line with the new spelling. Many now living remember when honour, labour, Atlantick and Pacifick appeared in the spelling here given. Of course there were those who opposed any change in the spelling, just as there are some who object now to putting "t" in place of "ed" when the spoken sound is "t." But it

would be hard to find one now who would "favour" the old spelling. And so we may as well give up first as last and write "workt." It may be a little rough on our prejudices for a time, but it will be a fine thing for the coming generation.

McHenry Co., Ill.

[*We believe that the whole of *three* subscribers have ordered their copies of the American Bee Journal discontinued on account of our effort to help bring about a sensible and much-needed reform in spelling. As to our subscription list, we can say it has increased very much since we began to use "t" in certain words ending in "ed" and pronounced "t." But of course we do not attribute the increase to the stand we have taken in the spelling reform.

There are many things that we can't understand, and, one of them is, that any really intelligent man would stop his paper just because it did not spell one word in 50 or so to suit him.—EDITOR.]



Pollen in Sections and the "Golden" Method.

BY J. A. GOLDEN.

After reading S. A. Deacon's criticism on page 484, I could not help thinking he is quite a little inconsistent, after contrasting his preliminary reflections. It is an old saying, yet true, that the wise practice what they preach. Mr. Deacon starts out by saying:

"It goes without saying that altho an abundance of nectar-secreting flowers and strong colonies are the main requisites for securing a good honey harvest, unless this be supplemented by intelligent manipulation we cannot expect to get the best results."

Such reasoning as this is both intelligent and wise, and is the result of practical information. Then further on, in the same paragraph, he says:

"A few apparently very insignificant matters of detail in the management of colonies may favorably affect the 'sum tottle' at the cessation of the flow, so we are not justified in lightly or contemptuously ignoring any suggestions calculated to work to the desired end.....and the older and more experienced the propounder of any new suggestion, the more ready we should be to receive it with respect, and analyze, etc."

This also is practicable and commendable, and ought to be recognized to the very letter in the life of all mankind, and more especially by the noble and good.

But it seems that Mr. Deacon, after reading of my method of producing comb honey, back in 1896, did not recognize my practical observations, as I found them, with the least shadow of respect, more than to consider it complex and fussy, until he read Mr. Hartzell's article in 1897, which seems to have waked him up from his unimproved hours of practical slumber, and then he reviews the whole formula, theoretically, and concludes that for his life he can't see that I have adduced the least proof that my method was any better than other methods. Let this be as it may, I cannot see how I could give a more explicit explanation of the method in detail from beginning to end than I did in the various articles in the several bee-papers; and if Mr. Deacon has not read them I can't help it, and ought not to be censured as being reserved.

In presenting my method to the bee-keeping fraternity, I endeavored honestly and truthfully to present every feature of the system in as clear and distinct a manner as it was possible from a practical knowledge, giving accurate results by the two methods, for the reason that the majority of apiarists hold that more honey can be produced by the non-swarming colonies. Mr. Hartzell also gave a statement of practical evidence in manipulating bees by my method—that he found it more advisable than any other method, which ought to be proof enough for the apiarist to test the method with one colony, at least, as recommended in former articles, and not theoretically assail a system which has proved satisfactory in practice.

But as the years roll on, and apiarists are reaping profit by manipulating my hiving-back method, Mr. Deacon says he never tried Mr. Golden's plan—and why? for the reason that he is thoroughly convinced (theoretically) that he would get as much pollen as honey in the sections. He says he is sure he could not keep it (the pollen) out, and breathes forth a little prayer, saying, "What about the pollen?" after previously stating that it was beyond those new and peculiar traits of his thinking qualities that he speaks of, how I manage to keep pollen out of the sections. This seems to be a sticker.

I answer that, as a rule, bees deposit pollen in as close

proximity to the brood, larvæ or eggs, as it is possible, and as my method has neither where the caged queen remains for the five days, neither does she deposit eggs during confinement, the bees take the side passage and deposit their pollen in the brood-combs, or that has been my observation, at least. However, there are exceptions to all rules—some apiarists have found pollen deposits in sections, but I have never as yet discovered one cell, in all of my experience. If sections of drawn or partly drawn comb were placed in the supers, bees might deposit a few cells during a brisk gathering of pollen, for it is a fact that bees at such a time do deposit occasional cells of pollen above the brood in section honey.

Again, sometimes loaded bees with pollen are frequently caught in a swarm when issuing, and they may deposit their load at their first opportunity after hiving under the excitement of the swarming-fever. I don't know that such is the case, and the most convincing evidence that I can suggest to Mr. Deacon is for him to practically test the method by manipulating one colony, at least, as recommended, for I don't know how I could state facts any more convincing than I have in previous articles.

In his closing paragraph Mr. Deacon thinks it is time we old boys gave our inventive faculties a rest, etc. Altho I am four years his senior, I shall not agree to his proposition, but so long as I have the power to think, reason and work, I'll improve the allotted time God has given me, to the good of my fellow creature, man, and the little honey-bee. I hope that Mr. Deacon will not become doty, and refuse to supply the wants of his South African bees.

Morgan Co., Ohio.



No. 5.—The A B C of Marketing Honey.

BY HERMAN F. MOORE.

[Continued from page 532.]

I filled Tiffin full of honey in short order, and departed for pastures new in Fostoria, a near-by town of 5,000. Trade was not good there, owing to abundant honey crop in the near-by townships. Farmers brought in their honey and sold it for anything to get tobacco money.

From there, after a short rest at home, and some recreation with the bees, I went to Toledo, the third in size in the State. I took a young cousin with me, and together we drummed the capital of Lucas county from one end to the other. Here we were in a city, and as expenses were heavier we raised our price on honey to 18 cents a pound, and packages extra. We had been selling pints or quarts, as desired, and a large percent of our sales were pints. This was a losing business, as the expense of handling so small a sale to a family ate up the gain. We stumbled onto this fact wholly by accident—that people buy, as a rule, whatever you offer them.

There were five of us drumming up one territory, and most of the boys were using pint Mason jars for samples, as they were small and convenient. One day one of the boys (salesmen) had no pint, and of necessity took a quart Mason instead. He made a good day's sales, and all quarts. That settled me; everybody used quart samples after that, and we quit selling pints entirely. We sold half a quart jar as a last resort, but no more pints. This was a considerable saving in expense, for we had only one size of package to keep in stock.

In getting our trade we made a clean sweep of residences, business houses, depots, elevators. In those days calling at houses did not seem to be so overdone as now. Nearly everyone gave us a pleasant reception at their homes. We had good honey to sell, and most of us were clean, wholesome young fellows.

But there are plenty of towns and cities nowadays where an attempt to solicit from house to house will cause certain failure. To any one meeting this condition let me say, "There are more ways of killing a cat than by choking him with butter," as grandpa used to say.

You will observe that honey is somewhat different from other family supplies. It is not used with any degree of regularity, like potatoes or butter, consequently, the father of the family can, and will, buy honey as readily as the lady of the house, and, what is more to the point, is more liberal in buying. He has the pocket-book, as a rule, and feels a natural pride in making a liberal provision. The lady too frequently is limited to just so many dollars a week to feed the family, and can't spare any for honey. So when such conditions arise, go to the offices and business houses, ask the men for their orders, and when they say "see my wife," explain to them why you don't call at the houses, and they will think all the more of you for it, and will usually give you kind attention and liberal patronage.

We made quite a little profit on beeswax. We moulded

two-ounce cakes of nice, pure yellow beeswax, and they sold well at 10 cents a cake. We filled our pockets with them, and often sold 10 or more a day. This was 80 cents a pound, which made a good profit.

I was much amused by a letter written to my cousin by his father, saying that "he would better come home, as I would be out of honey soon." That reminds me of what a policeman said to me. Said he: "Now you know very well that nearly all the honey here is manufactured honey" (and tried to have me admit it). "You know it is a fact that there is not enough honey in the whole United States to supply Chicago alone." What answer can you make to such a man? He was almost ready to hit me between the eyes if I did not agree with him. I said: "My supply of honey lasts pretty well, as I am only selling to private families, and they only buy five or ten pounds at a time. I never sell anything but pure honey to my trade." The Book says: "Answer a fool according to his folly," and you may find the best way often is to ignore his remarks, and branch off into something interesting or instructive.

Recurring to the question of sending to another State for part of your honey, I had several experiences in Toledo that were somewhat interesting. I happened to run up to Chicago, and needing some honey I dropt into the commission-house and lookt at two barrels of fine, white honey. I spoke for them to be shipt to me at Toledo. When they came they were red. It must have been Southern honey, or possibly golden-rod. They attacht the bill of lading to a draft, so I paid for the honey before seeing it. Of course I protested, and they stood a small reduction, but that did not change my red honey to clover or basswood. It is a mystery how I ever got rid of that lot of honey; but one thing helpt me—the fact that people prefer a honey that has a deep, strong honey flavor; they think they are surely getting pure honey.

Another lot of honey was sent to me by a prominent Michigan bee-keeper. This was the strangest lot of honey I ever saw. It was 200 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections. At first I thought it was extra nice and thick; it was so thick that when broken the honey would not run out. I took a cake of it home when I went to spend Sunday, and our folks would not touch it; they threw it away. I sold several cases to a grocery firm, and when they saw me (or I believe they wrote me) they told me to take it away. I am uncertain to this day what was the matter with that honey. It was most beautiful in appearance, but entirely lacking in honey smell or taste. My first thought was that it had been kept in a hot, dry place, and was more ripened than honey usually is. Some of my friends said the man had fed glucose to his bees. But I am told that bees will not store glucose.

I only go into these matters to emphasize the importance of greatest care in getting the honey you offer your trade. When you sell them something they don't like, they never forget or forgive. One of my customers kept telling me for three or four years that I had sold him molasses. The honey I sold him was, I believe, Utah or Colorado alfalfa, with perhaps half clover or some other weed honey.

Very many people put the case thus: If you are a producer of honey, and if you are honest, your honey must always be good and always alike.

One of the things we must expect to do is to educate the people. Tell them about the different kinds of clovers, naming in particular the varieties in their immediate vicinity. Explain to them that even the different clovers ("cousins" I call them) give us honey with different colors, odors, flavors; that while there is a general similarity in different kinds of honey, there is also a dissimilarity as between different varieties of peaches, etc.

Some writers advocate selling candied honey to the public. I believe it will never succeed on a large scale. The easiest way, and perhaps the best, is to sell people what they want, and not what you think would be just as well for them, and save you some work.

The consumer judges our extracted honey by the comb honey that suits him, naturally enough. And comb honey is condemned by everybody when candied. Candying indicates age at least, and a good deal of the clean-cut, strong honey-flavor is gone when honey is in the crystallized form.

When a man takes home his purchase of honey he expects to enjoy a few meals of it with the zest of hunger for it. Now it must be in perfect honey condition to perfectly please his family these first meals from the new purchase.

I think no one will claim, from the consumer's standpoint, that honey is in perfect condition when candied. Many people have remarkt to me that candied honey "had no taste," "did not taste like honey." After having the honey for a time, the consumer is prepared for some change or other. Nearly every article of food is subject to some material

change, usually souring or spoiling; and often when asking a customer for another order he has said, "That honey spoilt before I got it used up." Then I questioned him and brought out the candied honey condition, and explanations followed.

In melting candied honey care must be taken not to over-heat it, and always strain it through two thicknesses of cheese-cloth. If stored in barrels slivers are often found in honey, and occasionally a bee or ant. Nothing of this kind should be allowed to reach your customer, as the effect is much like "settlings" in milk.

[To be continued.]



"Golden" Method of Producing Comb Honey.

BY J. S. HARTZELL.

In answer to, and for the benefit of Mr. S. A. Deacon (whose article appeared on page 483), or any others desiring in like manner to know of the merits of the Golden plan of producing comb honey, I will endeavor to set forth my findings in regard to the plan.

But before doing so, let me say that I had fully determined that I would not be entangled with the bees this summer on any plan, but my intentions were thwarted, and I now have 40 colonies on the Golden plan, and 21 colonies on the ordinary or orthodox plan. Each method has been treated to the best of my ability, and I have been able to hold all within the bounds of increase.

Mr. Deacon says that neither Golden nor Hartzell, as far as he can see, makes any comparison between swarms treated on the Golden plan and by any of the older or ordinary methods. Please, Mr. Deacon, read my article again. Did I not give the amount of surplus honey obtained from my apiary, with the number of colonies in all, and of the six on the Golden plan at that time—what did I say concerning the one that did the best, and also of the one doing the least? Had all colonies in the yard done equal to the poorest on the Golden plan, the surplus would almost have trebled in the amount obtained. Is that not sufficient evidence, or enough in favor of the Golden method?

This season will soon close, and I propose again to give my experience for the season, and results as to surplus honey from both the Golden and the older or orthodox plans, which will be a final settlement with me on the plans as now in vogue, and with only one eye open I can plainly see at present where the most favorable results will come from.

Mr. Deacon appears to think that a swarm hived on starters with supers placed where their name indicates—viz.: on top—would equal a returned swarm on the Golden plan. This is a great error, misleads, and is calculated to determine to hold fast to the old taught theories. Practically, a swarm returned, remember, is not going to lessen in number, but increase, whilst from being hived on starters before any gain in numbers could be produced, there would be a loss in force, and comb to build in the brood-chamber, necessitating a loss in honey. Then, too, hives must be bought and got in readiness, and if at the beginning of the season we have as many colonies as desired, at the "winding up" we can safely count on twice as many.

This theory of living swarms on starters, and honey going upstairs, is only partially true. Bees will have honey and pollen in the brood-chamber, and if worker-comb cannot be prepared fast enough for the queen to lay in, and for storing honey and pollen, the result is drone-comb will be built and used first for storing honey, then for rearing drones, and I have my doubts whether drone-comb would be built to any great extent when bees are merely securing a living from the fields.

Mr. Deacon seems to think the Golden method can be used only with a swarming colony. He certainly misunderstands. But, preferably, I want the colony to swarm.

In regard to pollen in sections, let me say more will appear in the sections where a single section or half-story supers are used, is my experience. I have used, this summer, several double-tier or full-story supers, and found in one, at the time of liberating the queen, a few cells of pollen in three sections, and none in any others, and I attribute pollen in the sections named to the queen being caged in the lower tier of sections, therefore too far from the brood; but with a half-story or single-tier supers no pollen in sections, owing, presumably, to the cage being near the brood-nest, and the bees knowing by instinct that there is where the pollen and the queen both belong.

To sum up: According to my views, as experienced by using the Golden and old or orthodox plans this season in my

apilary, I anticipate from the Golden plan far the best results in securing honey.

Then, in regard to wintering, no winter-cases are needed, no ticks or chaff cushions to be prepared and kept in order, housed and stored during the summer. The feeder, when needed, is always in a safe and convenient place for use, and if the queens are to be superseded that is easily accomplished; and once the hives are prepared and the number of colonies in stock wanted, you need not fear of being tied up by not being able to have your order for hives filled, as was the case the past summer.

Mr. Deacon appears to appreciate, or realize, that he is growing old, approximating three score years, and thinks Mr. Golden nearing the same; and that both should cast aside inventive ideas, letting the younger ones run the advance department. Can Mr. Deacon, or any one with a mind, cease thinking? And as new ideas or thoughts enter the cranium, our desire is, if after due deliberation they appear feasible, to put them into practice, which tests or proves whether practical and of value. This I deem right, and Mr. Deacon coincides with me, for he has concluded, and I presume fully tested to his own satisfaction at least, that his "Rapid Drawer Feeder" is not only superior to Golden's, but any other feeder. Now, Mr. Deacon, lay aside the various ideas that may enter your cranium; don't think on bettering that feeder in any way or to improve on any of your methods in managing your apilary, for many perplexing things present themselves daily, and our minds must be fully at rest. Or, we must endeavor to fathom the problem before us. Which are we most likely to do?

Somerset Co., Pa., Aug. 8.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, MARENGO, ILL.

[Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal, or to Dr. Miller direct.]

Question on Italianizing.

I live on the outskirts of the city, and keep bees for fun. I have seven colonies, six on frames and one in a box. Also three colonies six miles from here with a man to keep on shares— $\frac{1}{2}$. What I wish to find out is this:

June 5 hive No. 3 cast a big swarm. I hived them, moved hive No. 3 to a new place, and set the new swarm on the old stand. June 6 No. 1 cast a very large swarm. I hived and set it in a new place, and left old hive in its old place. The same day I sent for a queen and cut out all queen-cells in No. 1. The new queen was promist in two or three days; I waited till the 11th, and no queen received, so I countermanded the order. I had ordered another queen which I received June 11. I cut out the queen-cells in No. 3, and put a cage on top of the frames; opened it the 13th, and found they had liberated the queen. July 15 I saw the first Italian bee. Since then they have increased until they are nearly all Italians.

Now we will go back to hive No. 1. I had cut out cells in No. 1 June 6; June 16 I received another queen and put her on the frames; the 18th I opened No. 1 and found the queen liberated. I waited ever since to see Italian bees, and three or four days ago I saw four, and none since, until to-day (Aug. 2) at noon I saw perhaps 100 out, but did not stay long. I also saw a few yellow drones. I thought the queen must be killed, and sent for another which I received to-day.

Why is it that no yellow bees showed up before? What has the queen been doing all this time? The hive should be full of Italian bees by this time.

There is plenty of white clover all about me in fields and by the roadside. I have looked for bees on it 50 times, and have never seen but two bees on white clover.

I do not know what to do with my new queen. I have a 12-story hive nearly full. I suppose I might take it off and give the queen and make a new colony, but I have more than I want now.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—No. 1 swarmed June 6, and on that same day you cut out the queen-cells. The probability is that there were plenty of eggs present, as also brood in all stages. That would allow the bees to rear a young queen, and the young queen would depose the queen introduced and assume the reins of government. That is what one would most naturally expect. It may be, however, that the color of the young bees showed clearly that they were the progeny of the queen you

introduced. In that case the probability is that for some time the bees kept the new queen balled for a time, and then she may not have begun laying for a number of days. Such delay on the part of a queen introduced is not so very unusual.

It is quite possible that eggs were laid earlier than you suppose. From what you say, it appears that you depended on seeing the young bees outside, without looking into the hive. Young bees do not commence field-work till about 16 days old, so you would not see any of the new bees outside for two weeks after plenty of them may have been inside, unless you happened to be at the hive when they were having their play-spell.

Perhaps "Bare-Headed" Bees.

I have 30 colonies in modern hives, all in good condition, only in looking through them I found in a few of them some unsealed brood that seemed to be dead. Some of it was turned wrong end out, and that that was right end out (head) had pink eyes. It is all full size, and very tender. What can be the matter with them? I never had any experience with foul brood, and do not want any.

There has been no surplus honey in this part of the country this season—too much rain. We look for a fine honey-flow this fall when the yellow blossom and smart-weed bloom. The nights are too cool now for anything but sickness.

I get a great deal of information out of the American Bee Journal.

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—Probably yours is a case of what is called "bare-headed bees." If so, the brood is all right, altho it may appear dead. It is motionless but not dead, and you will find that in due time it will hatch all right. Just why it is that sometimes patches of these bare-headed bees occur, bee-keepers are not agreed. I feel pretty sure, however, that the wax-worm has something to do with it. Often I have seen a row of these unsealed larvae in just such shape as one would expect where the gallery of a worm had been run through the cappings, and you will probably find that bare-headed bees are much more common with blacks than Italians, as Italians do not allow the presence of worms to the same extent as blacks.

Closed-End Frames—Enamelled Cloth—Long-Idea Hive, Etc.

1. If I understand correctly, "Common Sense Bee-Keeping" condemns the bee-space between the frame end-bars and the hive wall, so as to have the frames close to the latter. Wouldn't there be great danger of crushing bees and queens in handling such frames, besides the general difficulty to get them in and out?

2. Do you use an enamelled cloth on top of the sections, also frames in hives? and do you think it such an essential and necessary attribute to the bees' comfort?

3. What kind of a hive is the "Long Idea Hive"? and how is it constructed? Where did it originate? I never found it mentioned in any of the catalogs.

4. On page 139, the "Lareese escape" is recommended for getting the bees out of supers. In what way is this one different from the Porter escape? Is it preferable?

5. Which is the better, tin or zinc rabbets? Frank Benton, in Gov. Bul. No. 1, "The Honey-Bee," a manual of instruction in apiculture, gives preference to tin rabbets without giving any reason for his assertion. Are they one chemically?

6. How are observation hives constructed, generally, with one or more frames? with glass on one or both sides? I do not recollect having seen one.

7. What color is borage honey—white or amber? Bees are working on it from morn to night.

8. You certainly have some knowledge about the fuchsia flowers. Do they contain sufficient nectar to guarantee some bee-pasturage? Which is preferred, the single or the double?

9. J. S. Sleeth, on page 414, asks what caused the bees to discharge feces of the color of dandelions in large blotches, etc. As I had the same occurrence last fall, and again lately just after dividing, that the bees of the newly-made colony were bespattering the front of the hive when coming out—(but my bees didn't roll over and die)—I accounted for it as a usual happening after overfilling with honey to follow it up with some diarrhea; or that it was the cause of robber bees. Can you give me more light on it?

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, they require care in handling.

2. Since using flat board covers I have used no enamelled cloth, or cloth of any kind. It is warmer in cold weather with the cloth, and it is a protection in hot weather against the sun,

but the advantages are overbalanced by the trouble and the daubing with bee-glue.

3. The "long-idea hive" is what may be called a horizontal hive, like the *lager* hive of the Germans or the Layens hive of the French. Simply make any hive large enough to contain 20 frames, more or less, and you have a long-idea hive. No second story is used, and the surplus frames are at one or both sides of the brood-frames. It was first advocated in this country some years ago by a bee-keeper in Kentucky, and I think is not listed in catalogs.

4. J. S. Reese perhaps deserves chief credit for bringing to the notice of the public the bee-escape for clearing supers. He used a cone escape. W. G. Larrabee improved it by making a series of horizontal cones, somewhat after the manner of a set-net for fishing. The editor of *Gleanings*, desiring to give credit to both men, combined their names, calling it the L-Reese or "Lareese" escape. I don't find it now in the Root catalog. For use under or over a pile of supers it is better, in my opinion, than the ordinary Porter escape, but it may be that the honey-house Porter escape is just as good.

5. Tin is generally used, perhaps because cheaper. I don't know that there's any other difference.

6. You will find an observatory hive illustrated in Root's ABC of Bee-Culture, and in Langstroth's book. Simply make a hive of one frame with glass on two sides.

7. I don't remember to have seen the color of borage honey given. Unless a honey-plant is so abundant that bees work on it almost exclusively, it is very hard to tell much about the honey. There are a good many plants that are considered good honey-plants from the fact that bees are seen busily working on them, but no one knows just what the honey is like, because it has not been obtained unmixed with other honey. If your bees have much of it to work on possibly you may be able to tell us about it.

8. Practically I know nothing about the fuchsia as a honey-plant. I have a plant some six feet high with hundreds of blossoms on it, and altho while in the house in the winter I've seen drops of honey falling from it, I have never seen a bee on it outdoors. What it might do in your California I present on a large scale is another question. At a guess I should say it would be a good honey-plant, but would not pay for cultivation. Very likely the single variety would be better than the double. That's the general rule with any plant.

9. The bees discharge their excrement in the way mentioned after being confined for some time, and also sometimes under unusual excitement, the latter probably in the case you mention.

Demented with Bee-Fever.

I have the bee-fever real bad, from hearing my mother-in-law talk about some bees which were once kept by her father, down in Georgia. She says there is money in it, and talk so about it I soon took the fever, and nothing must do but I must go bee-keeping, for she is awfully fond of all kinds of sweet things, when they are not too sour, like jams and syrups, so I know she will like to eat the honey if I take the fever—and don't get stung up too much by the "king-bee" when the time comes to take the honey off the "gum," so that I won't quit the business from being stung and give up trying to produce honey before I make a success of the business. And so, to know a little more before I embark, I want to ask some questions:

1. How can I knock out the moth from killing the bees and eating up all the honey before I can get some for my mother-in-law and the balance of the family, and also some to sell at the store?

2. Also, if I wear a red shirt (which I almost always do), will it act on the "king-bee" like a red rag does on a bull, and makes him mad so he will come out and go to fighting and stinging me?

3. Mr. Johnson, who is a carpenter and wheelwright, has some bees about three miles from here, and says there is only one "king" in a "gum," and he starts the fuss and the others follow up, and that's how a person gets stung all up while taking honey, unless he kills them all with sulphur, which I don't want to do if I can help it. I know there are two kinds of honey in a gum—one comb honey and the other extracted honey. I will try to produce comb honey, as it looks more as if bees made it. But Mr. Johnson says comb honey is apt to break down unless you stick wires through it.

3. How do you stick the wires through the comb honey before you sell it? And must it be galvanized wire? What is the right size to stick through?

4. I heard there are two kinds of bees—the honey-bee and the Italian bee—which is the best kind for storing sweet honey from the flowers?

I will wear heavy gloves and thick overcoat, and a wire hat over my face, when I take the honey in the fall of the year, so the "king-bee" can't get his stinger through and start a fuss in the "gum." I am very anxious to start bee-keeping, but want to know how to manage the bee-moth before he eats up the honey and I get ready to take it.

VIRGINIA.

ANSWERS.—1. One way is to catch the moths, cut off all their wings on one side, carry them three miles from the apiary, and then they can't find the way back. But that's too much trouble. A better way is to have very strong colonies. It's the weak colonies that give a foot-hold for moths. If you have Italian bees, even a rather weak colony will keep the moth at bay. I've seen woolen cloth that was moth-eaten, but never honey. I think the larvae of the bee-moth never eat honey, only wax.

2. I wouldn't advise you to take off your red shirt. The bees might sting you a good deal worse if you had no shirt on. I think a white shirt would be better than a red one, and black is the worst.

3. Mr. Johnson has got mixt up about sticking wires through honey. It's rock candy he's thinking of, which doesn't have wire, but thread stuck through it. I wouldn't stick wire in the honey, but try to find some other way to kill off the mother-in-law without feeding her on wire. If you must use wire, pieces an inch long would be about the right size. She's more likely to strangle on them than on pieces of smaller size.

4. Get the combined article, the Italian honey-bee.

If there's anything more I can do to help you, don't hesitate to write.

Bee-Keeping in Puerto Rico.

We will have scarcely any surplus honey here this year, but bees are in good condition.

Can you give any information in regard to bee-keeping in Puerto Rico? I see it stated that there is exported from there one million dollars' worth of honey per year. What effect will it have on our market if Puerto Rico becomes a part of the United States? Would their honey come to the United States free of duty?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—I know nothing about bee-keeping in Puerto Rico, but it is likely somewhat the same as in Cuba. When Puerto Rico becomes a part of the United States, undoubtedly the rest of the United States must stand the competition of its honey without any duty. If honey can be produced there cheaper than elsewhere, by all means that production should be encouraged, just as we should encourage its production in Wisconsin or California. If Puerto Rico becomes part of the United States, it will be because we started out to give Spain a thrashing for bullying Cuba, and we mustn't go back on that unselfish spirit by doing anything to handicap Puerto Rico.

Colony on Crost Combs.

What shall a beginner do with a colony of bees that is in a frame-hive, but the combs crost and warped every way, only one straight comb in the whole hive. Should I transfer them? I have a new hive on top with three good frames of honey; the five I took out and put in empty frames with starters, and they have them worked almost down. I had them last year but didn't have the American Bee Journal, and so didn't get a pound of surplus honey. This year I got 100 pounds. Since I have the Bee Journal I am learning more than I did last year.

BEGINNER.

ANSWER.—Better leave them right where they are till next year. It is possible that if transferred now they might come out all right, but if there's little fall honey they would perhaps not be in good shape to stand the winter, and in any case they will likely winter better where they are than to be changed so late in the season. Very likely you did better for having the Bee Journal, but the season may have had something to do with your getting 100 pounds more than last year. You are fortunate, as most bee-keepers are complaining of poor yields this year.

The Names and Addresses of all your bee-friends, who are not now taking the Bee Journal, are wanted at this office. Send them in, please, when sample copies will be mailed to them. Then you can secure their subscriptions, and earn some of the premiums we are offering. The next few months will be just the time to easily get new subscribers. Try it earnestly, at least.



GEORGE W. YORK, EDITOR.

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Place and Date of Next Meeting:

Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 13, 14 and 15, at the Delone Hotel, Cor. 14th Street and Capitol Avenue.

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NOTE.—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

Migratory Bee-Keeping in Europe is more common than in this country. Colonies are moved to get the benefit of rape-fields in some cases, in others heather-fields or buckwheat-fields may be the point of attraction. Gravenhorst's Deutsche Illustrierte Bienenzeitung gives two illustrations showing a load on each ready to start for the buckwheat-fields in the great buckwheat-region of Marchfeld. The wagons are very long-coupled (ladder-wagons), perhaps three times as long as common wagons. One of them takes 40 to 50 movable-comb hives, or 70 to 80 straw skeps.

The Name "Old Reliable."—Mr. John H. Martin, in a department in Gleanings in Bee-Culture called "California Echoes," gives this "echo" which will be of special interest to our readers:

The other day when Mr. Levering was washing dishes and I was wiping them (you see we are baching together), said he, "Do you know where the term 'Old Reliable' originated, as applied to the American Bee Journal?"

"No, I have not the least idea," said I.

"Well," said he, "when I lived back in Missouri there was a stage-driver whose arrival was as regular as the rising of the sun, and seemingly the most violent storms would not interfere with his regularity, and he became noted far and near as the 'old reliable.'" When I edited the bee-department in the Los Angeles Herald the American Bee Journal came to the office so regularly that I was reminded of the old stage-driver, and noted the fact, and in the next issue inserted an item calling it the "Old Reliable." Soon after I saw it copied,

and from that time to this it has borne that name. Now, some one else may have suggested the same name, but nevertheless the term applied was original with me."

We are glad to know this, even if it did occur years before we were publishing the American Bee Journal. But we have striven ever since to keep up its former reputation, and think we have succeeded pretty well in so doing. It takes planning and steady work to do it, but with a fair degree of health, love of the work, and faithfulness and devotion on the part of our employees, we have been enabled to keep the "Old Reliable" as reliable as ever in its weekly visits to its far and near subscribers.

English Views of American Appliances.—

W. Woodley, a leading contributor of British Bee Journal, does not seem to be greatly taken with some of the things that are exciting interest on this side of the water. He has tried the plain section and fence, and finds no advantage over the ordinary two-bee-way section, the latter being just as well filled, easier to handle, and presenting a better appearance. It may be remark by way of parenthesis that Gleanings presents some very favorable reports on the plain section and fence.

Mr. Woodley sees no advantage in a section-folder, as the sections fold easily by hand and are readily locked together by a little hand pressure. Some bee-keepers on this side who have several thousand sections to fold find it to their advantage to have the machine because little folks can fold sections with it whose hands would not be strong enough to force the dovetailed ends together. He has no use for a "section-cleaner," no scouring or cleaning being required, as his sections are never made dirty.

Weights of Bees and their Loads.—Mr. C. P. Gillette, in the report of the 8th annual meeting at Detroit of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, shows in a table the results of some interesting experiments regarding the weights of bees and the loads they carry. Editor Root, in Gleanings, says of it:

According to the table there would be in a pound, on an average, 5,578 unloaded worker-bees; 3,532 honey-laden bees; 5,060 pollen-bearing bees; 5,447 unloaded pollen-bearers; 5,394 idlers taken on the front of the hive; 2,206 drones; 10,965 loads of honey; and 40,580 loads (the amount carried on both legs) of pollen.

These experiments are interesting, as they confirm largely the work of others. They also show what is very interesting to me, that a worker-bee may carry a weight of honey equal to its own weight, and that pollen-loads do not usually run more than a tenth of the weight of the bees.

A Japanese Bee-Book, called simply "Bee-Culture," is one of the curiosities that we received recently from the publishers, J. Ikeda & Co., of Tokyo, Japan. The author is Prof. Tamari, once a student in the Michigan Agricultural College, when Prof. Cook was connected with that institution. The book is, of course, printed in the Japanese language, which in appearance looks very nearly like Chinese. When we went to Dr. Miller's, a few weeks ago, we took it along for the Doctor to review, but he seemed to think he'd have to "draw the line" on that book. And we think even Mr. Cowan would have to add another language to his present number before he could do much with it. But we wouldn't advise him to attempt to learn Japanese thus late in life.

Accompanying the Japanese bee-book was the following letter, from Mr. J. Ikeda, who writes English fairly well:

TOKYO, Japan, June 1, 1898.

GENTLEMEN:—We are told that your American Bee Journal is the oldest American bee-paper, and influential on this line. In Japan bee-culture is not developed yet, and the species of bee belong to some inferior kind.

Prof. Tamari, of our Imperial University, studied this line with Prof. Cook, during his stay at the Michigan Univer-

sity. He is the only man who taught us how to keep bees after some develop manner. He wrote a work on bee-culture, and I am very glad to announce that I am the publisher, and have the honor to distribute this valuable book. It is now reacht the third edition, and you can guess how eager people are to grasp Western knowledge on this subject.

Our Agricultural Department imported some Italian bees, but we are sorry to say that it is not a success, except in Ogasawara—a remote island in Japan. If we put two hives, one with Italian and the other Japanese native bees, the former is stronger and steals honey from the Japanese hive, and at last the Italian kills the latter. But the latter endures the winter season best, and the failure comes from this fact. We are told that we would better cross the Italian with Japanese bees, and we are going to try it this or next season. We have some native bees, and wish to let apiculture become more prosperous.

We have an agricultural magazine called the Popular Agriculturist, and will try to do something on this line. We mail you in a separate package a copy of Prof. Tamari's work, and a copy of our poor journal.

Yours truly,

J. IKEDA.

J. Ikeda & Co. are seed growers and publishers of books for the farm and garden in Japan. They issue a work in four volumes, called "Useful Plants of Japan," containing descriptions of over 1,000 plants with names in Latin, Japanese and Chinese, and carefully illustrated in proper colors. Ikeda & Co. must be an enterprising firm.

Honey-Dew is reported by many this year as being unusually plentiful, in some cases sections of white honey being more or less tainted by it. Regarding the danger of having it for winter bee-food, the editor of Gleanings says:

But perhaps some of you may say, "What am I going to do if I find some of the stuff in the brood-frames?" I would do nothing about it at all—just leave it there. Our knowledge of wintering has progress so far since 1885 that I believe the majority of bee-keepers will be able to winter their bees on this food almost as successfully, perhaps, as on the best sugar syrup. Indeed, I am coming to believe that the food has less to do with successful wintering than we formerly supposed it had; for we have for years wintered our bees successfully on all sorts of stuff, even including the vile "bug-juice" of which we had so much in our hives during the winter of 1884. The loss that year was only 5 percent, and there were heavier losses that year, attributed to honey-dew, than any year since 1881.

On the origin of honey-dew, Editor Root has this to say for the benefit of the newer readers:

It is a secretion or excretion usually found on the leaves of trees; and in most cases it is the product of an insect. This saccharine matter sometimes dries on the leaves. After a light rain it is moistened, and then the bees will roar around the trees and tumble into the entrances as if they were working on basswood. If the storm continues the sticky stuff will be washed off the leaves, and the poor bees will be humming around for that which has suddenly disappeared; and then, my, oh my! how they will sting! just as if you and I were to blame!

This peculiar secretion is usually found on the leaves of maple-trees. In such cases it comes from the maple-bark louse. Sometimes it is present on the leaves of hickory, and then, again, on low-spreading bushes. Whether the insects deposit it or not, this peculiar kind of "dew" sometimes fall in the form of spray, and many and many a time the sidewalk under the trees will be marked or spotted with the "juice."

Honey-dew was formerly supposed to be a real dew from heaven, hence its name; but it is now known that the greater part of it is the product (or, more properly speaking, perhaps, excreta) of insects. But there is a kind of honey-dew that is a secretion from certain fungi, and also the leaves of certain plants. That this is true is proven without doubt.

Side-Issues in Class-Journals.—The editor of the Bee-Keepers' Review, speaking of matters other than bee-matters in bee-papers, says: "A little touch of them occasionally, like pepper in our food, may be all right, but the less the better." Which probably expresses the views of most readers.



MR. M. H. HUNT, one of Michigan's bee-supply dealers, in Wayne Co., wrote us Aug. 17:

"The season has been a good one with us in the supply business, but the honey crop is short."

MR. E. KRETCHMER, of Montgomery Co., Iowa, writing us Aug. 11, said: "Bees have done nothing in this part of the country." That seems to be the report from quite a number of localities this year. Too bad, but "what can't be cured must be endured," and trust that a better season may follow.

MR. L. KREUTZINGER, of Chicago, had his annual "honey harvest gathering" at his home apiary last Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27. He has about 125 colonies in this apiary, and about 100 in an out-apiary. Next week we hope to have more to say about Mr. Kreutzing's "honey harvest" and crop.

MR. W. H. LEWIS, of British Columbia, writing us July 26, said:

"There are not a great many bee-keepers in this Province. Last year there was no surplus honey; this year every one has a little. I don't think it much of a bee-country on account of cold, wet springs."

THE LEAHY MFG. Co. report that during the past year they have sold "22,000 hives, counting 1½ stories to each; 500,000 frames of all descriptions; 3,000 smokers, and a little over 3,000,000 sections." They are planning to enlarge for another year, by adding about \$2,000 worth of machinery, and doubling their present factory capacity. They will thus try to avoid working more than 10 hours a day in the busiest part of the season.

GENERAL GREELY'S 278 DAYS OF DEATH.—The true story of those 278 days of suffering by Greely's heroic little band of explorers in the arctic region has been told by Gen. Greely himself, for the first time, for the October Ladies' Home Journal. For years Gen. Greely has kept an unbroken silence about his fearful experience and that of his companions, as they dropt dead one by one at his side, and it was only after the greatest persuasion that the famous explorer was induced to write the story.

MRS. L. HARRISON, of Peoria Co., Ill., writes thus for Gleanings on the subject of "facing goods":

"Let's have none, be it apples, potatoes or honey. I bought fancy Ben Davis apples for a Christmas-tree in the South, and was chagrined to find that they were only 'faced.' I was willing to pay the price for 'fancy' for the whole package."

Heaven must be a nice place. There'll be no deception there. But why not have a foretaste of Heaven here?

MR. M. P. FICHTENMAYER, of Bristol Co., Mass., wrote us as follows July 20, when sending a new subscriber for a year:

"Knowing well your efforts in apiculture, I will try to send you one new subscriber every year, as I know they will be satisfied with your journal as well as I am. I hope every one will help you along."

Thank you, Mr. F. Just think what a list we would have if every reader would do as you are doing! Why, the number of the Bee Journal readers would just double every year. Wouldn't that be splendid?

MR. H. GALLOWAY, of Skagit Co., Wash., is one of the hustling kind of bee-keepers. When sending another new subscriber lately, he said:

"I think this makes four new subscribers that I have sent you. If the rest of the readers would do as well I think you would have the required number the old American Bee Journal is worthy of. Let every reader of the American Bee Journal send Editor York four new subscribers before Jan. 1,

and see what a smile he will have on his face when he goes home to that wife of his."

Yes, Mr. Galloway, that *would be* a great smile-producer. If we had four or five times the present number of regular subscribers, we would—well, we would do a number of the things we have been aching to do in connection with the American Bee Journal. But if each one can't send four yearly subscribers, then send two besides your own renewal. That would make three times our present list—enough to put in at least two of the biggest improvements in the old American Bee Journal that we have had in mind for several years.



Two-Pound Plain Sections are made by Geo. O. Morris by taking two one-pound sections, putting a sheet of foundation between them, and then pressing together.—Gleanings.

Snow-White or Cream-Colored Sections.—G. K. Hubbard is endorsed by Review and Gleanings in saying that it is not consumers but bee-keepers that demand such white sections, honey looking nicer and whiter in the darker wood.

Arranging the Brood-Nest for Winter.—When the four central combs contain little honey, the outer combs on each side having the bulk of it, Mr. Doolittle often puts the four central ones at one side and the combs with honey at the other. That prevents the bees being stranded in winter at one side while there is plenty of honey at the other.—Progressive Bee-Keeper.

Pacific Bee-Papers.—They never live long. The Fresno County Bee-Keepers' Association voted money out of its treasury to pay for "our California newspaper" on the generous terms offered by the publisher. Months have past, and no publisher, paper, nor money has been located yet. I guess California soil or climate is not good for such literature.—W. A. H. Gilstrap, in Gleanings.

Must Read the Bee-Papers.—The editor of American Bee-Keeper has a distinct conviction that a bee-keeper must take one or more bee-papers if he would keep up with the procession. He says: "In conversation with an up-to-date man, a bee-keeper who neglects to read the journals devoted to his interests, will invariably 'give himself away' in the opening sentence. There is no disguising a 'back number.'"

Drone-Rearing in Swarms with Young Queens.—Referring to a question by C. Theilmann in this paper, asking whether any one had ever known drone-comb built the first day of swarming with a young prolific queen, or drone-brood reared the first two or three days, Editor Hill, of the American Bee-Keeper, is anxious to hear whether such a thing ever occurred under the conditions named, within three weeks after hiving.

Prevention of Swarming.—"With the Heddon hive you can have the lower story on the bottom-board all the season, and put another story of combs or foundation on this one when the hive becomes sufficiently crowded, and you will have practically no swarming," says W. A. H. Gilstrap in Gleanings. "After the swarming fever commences the only way I know of to stop it at once is to kill the bees or close the hive so they cannot fly. . . . My bees will not carry honey up-stairs *a la* Heddon when the cases of the brood-chamber are alternated."

Shall All Farmers Keep Bees?—Somnambulist, in the Progressive Bee-Keeper, refers to the question on this point in the Question-Box of this paper, and quotes "We will be what we will to be." "Can every one be a bee-keeper? Just as well ask, Can every one be a doctor, lawyer, minister, merchant, or any other thing he might desire?" Referring to the importance of bees as fertilizers, Somnambulist says:

"Will not the same bees, in the hands of a specialist, accomplish as much in the way of fertilization, as tho they belonged to the separate farmers of the neighborhood?"

Then why not relegate the whole business to the skilled hands of the apiarist, who will not only make the most of the resources, but will many times save to the neighborhood whole apiaries that would have died of starvation had they been sitting around in out-of-the-way corners waiting for the overcrowded farmer to think of them and their needs."

Some Rich Advice.—The American Bee-Keeper gives a clipping from an agricultural journal as a sample of the bee-lore therein contained, and follows it with some remarks about "visionary amateur" and "delirium tremens." It will bear reading more than once: "In the spring and summer provide the bees with plenty of honey-making food and pure water, and do not keep them near orchards on which insecticides are used. A field of Alsike, white or crimson clover, with a flower garden near by, will remove all necessity for the bees seeking the orchards for nectar."

A Pretty Picture of an Evening in Cuba, with a reference to the music of an apiary at night which will thrill every genuine bee-keeper, is thus given in an editorial in American Bee-Keeper:

"When the brilliant hues of sunset had faded from the mountain peaks, and in their stead a craggy outline of the southern horizon was dimly seen through the shades of night, and the doleful sounds of the tom-tom from the slave quarters of a distant plantation came faintly upon a zephyr from the sea, gently rustling the coarse leaves of the towering palms, then it was, after a day of active work in the apiary, we returned again, to hear the one familiar sound—that of an apiary at night. No sweeter music ever fell upon more appreciative ears. There is something akin to magic in the influence of this sound 'like rushing waters'—the rapid vibrations of a million wings—and the odor of nectar upon the air, by which a bee-keeper is instantly translated from this ordinary old world of ours, through spontaneous meditation, to another realm. It is the voice of success—the hum of prosperity—which captivates the mind, and he becomes for the time monarch of the municipalities represented."

Finding the Queen.—The Progressive Bee-Keeper has some good hints from Messrs. Aikin and Doolittle. Aikin says avoid much smoke, jarring, or anything to make bees run or leave the combs. Commence lifting out the combs next to you, and before looking at the comb you lift out, look first over the face of the next comb. Often you'll see the queen on that, when you can quickly put down the comb you have and secure the queen. Doolittle says take an empty hive, or preferably a light box, and set the frames in this as you take them out, setting the first frame on the further side from you, next close to it, and so on. That gives a chance to see if the queen has been left in the hive, and the order of placing gives a chance to glance over the sides of the frames in the box before lifting out, as you give them a second search in putting back into the hive. Hold the frame well from you, so as to be able to glance over the whole of the comb at one glance. Holding the comb obliquely will also help, a larger part of the comb coming in the field of vision, and the abdomen of the queen showing better at a side glance than if you look square upon her back.

Nature's Plan of Enlarging the Brood-Nest—Advising a beginner how he might become a successful bee-keeper, G. M. Doolittle, in Gleanings, instructs to shut off with a division-board as many brood-combs as the bees can cover, and when these are filled with eggs part them in the middle, and insert a comb of honey with the sealing broken, and in a few days this will be filled. "Thus it will be seen that, instead of the queen laying her eggs on the outside of the cluster, she lays them in the center of the brood-nest, where they should be." A Stray Straw (July 15) says: "That 'where they should be' raises the question whether Nature's plan of enlarging the brood-nest in spring is all wrong. To this Mr. Doolittle replies:

"Say, Doctor, what is Nature's plan of brood-rearing? Where are the first eggs deposited—in the center of the cluster, or on the outside of it? 'Ah!' I hear you saying, 'In the center, always.' Then that's Nature's way, is it not? And the queen would lay all of her eggs there every time were it not that, as the brood increases, she is obliged to lay her eggs in the next nearest cells to those in which she laid the first, and so on and on, keeping just as near the center at all times as possible, consistent with those already in the cells. To prove your point, Doctor, you must show that the queen would naturally lay the very first eggs of the season on the outside of the cluster or brood-nest. Can you so prove?"

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In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

An Average Crop of Honey.

Query 81.—1. What do you consider an average crop of honey in your locality for the past 25 years?

2. What would be an average honey crop in your locality for an apiary of 250 colonies?—N. Y.

E. S. Lovesy (Utah)—1 and 2. From 60 to 70 pounds.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown (Ga.)—1 and 2. About 30 pounds.

Jas. A. Stone—1. 50 pounds per colony. 2. About one-half that much.

W. G. Larrabee (Vt.)—1. 40 pounds per colony. 2. Probably a little less.

Emerson T. Abbott (Mo.)—1 and 2. I am not posted with regard to the matter.

P. H. Elwood (N. Y.)—1. 40 pounds, and growing less yearly. 2. I don't know.

R. C. Alkin (Colo.)—1. This country has not been settled so long. 2. Probably 40 pounds.

G. W. Damaree (Ky.)—1. It is only a guess—a guess with me—40 or 50 pounds to the full colony. 2. I think

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250 colonies are too many for my
locality in one apiary; I don't know
how they would succeed.

E. France (Wis.)—1. About 50 pounds
of extracted. 2. I never tried so many
in one apiary.

Eugene Secor (Iowa)—1. 50 pounds,
if properly managed. 2. If kept in one
apiary, 10 pounds.

Mrs. L. Harrison (Ill.)—2. In this
locality there should never be more than
100 colonies in one place.

Prof. A. J. Cook (Calif.)—I think it is
put, for the time bees have been kept
here, at about 75 pounds.

Dr. C. C. Miller (Ill.)—1. At a guess,
somewhere from 25 to 30 pounds. 2.
Considerably less than nothing.

R. L. Taylor (Mich)—1. 40 pounds of
comb honey for good colonies. 2. 40
pounds a colony if they were good col-
onies.

Mrs. J. M. Null (Mo.)—1. Extracted,
60 to 100 pounds; comb, 35 to 60
pounds. 2. A distance of a few miles
sometimes doubles the crop.

Chas. Dadant & Son (Ill.)—1. 50
pounds per colony, or thereabout, of ex-
tracted honey. 2. We would not think
of keeping 250 colonies in one apiary.

J. E. Pond (Mass.)—1 and 2. I have
given no attention to the matter, and
don't know; but not enough bees are
kept within miles of myself to make an
answer of any value.

J. A. Green (Ill.)—1. At a guess I
should say 25 pounds. 2. In an apiary
of that size I should not expect the aver-
age to go any higher than the general
average of the locality, perhaps less.

G. M. Doolittle (N. Y.)—1. 75 to 90
pounds. My average has been not far
from 80 pounds for the past 30 years.
2. 250 colonies would be likely to over-
stock any locality, if placed all together.

J. M. Hambaugh (Calif.)—1. In accord
with best information I can obtain, 100
pounds per colony where bees are in the
hands of practical bee-keepers. 2. 250
colonies would be 25,000 pounds an-
nually.

S. T. Pettit (Ont.)—1. Where the bees
are properly handled, 75 pounds of comb,
or 125 pounds of extracted. But the
number who attain to those figures, on
an average, are exceedingly few. 2. I
don't know, but it would usually made a
big difference.

O. O. Poppleton (Fla.)—1. I cannot
answer, as my locality has not been set-
tled by white men anywhere near 25
years—not long enough to make an esti-
mate, but not to exceed 100 pounds. 2.
I do not know. No such size of apiaries
has ever been kept in this section.

Rev. M. Mahin (Ind.)—1. That is a
poser. Taking bee-keepers as they are,
with the methods that have been fol-
lowed, I think that the average has not
been more than 25 pounds. Yet I have
sometimes gotten more than 100
pounds. 2. I think an apiary of 250
colonies would starve.

C. H. Dibbern (Ill.)—My average has
been about 40 pounds of comb honey;
some seasons a good deal more, but some
seasons none at all. 2. 250 colonies
would overstock my locality, as I have
found by experience, and that would
likely bring the average down to 10
pounds.

D. W. Helse (Ont.)—1. The average
with me for the past five years is 69

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HONEY ***

If you want Colorado Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Cleome honey—comb or extracted—correspond with the Secretary of the Colorado State Bee-Keepers' Association. Our Honey ranks high in quality. Car lots a specialty. Address **F. RAUCHFUSS, Elyria, Colo.** 31Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

HORSE-HIGH
Laying aside all speculation these remain as the regularities of a perfect fence. Our Duplex Automatic Machine makes just such a fence in 100 styles at the rate of sixty rods per day, at a cost for wire of only

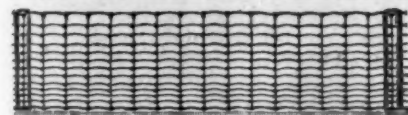
BULL-STRONG
15c. for a good farm fence; 15c. for poultry fence; 15c. for a rabbit-proof fence and 15c. for a good hog fence. We will sell you plain, coiled spring or barb wire direct at wholesale prices. Get our catalogue before buying. Kitchman Bros., Box 133, Ridgeville, Ind.

PIG-TIGHT

451Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has No Sag in Brood-Frames
Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation
Has No Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.
Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any Foundation made
J. A. VAN DEUSEN.
Sole Manufacturer,
Sprout Brook Montgomery Co., N. Y.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



PEACE WANTED.

The "Tranquillity Stock Farm," at Alamuchy, New Jersey, has it. They use only Fugo Fence—15 miles or more. We sell this peace maker.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Cash PAID FOR Beeswax

For all the **Good, Pure Yellow Beeswax** delivered to our office till further notice, we will pay 25 cents per pound, CASH. No commission. Now if you want **cash, promptly**, for your Beeswax, send it on at once. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,
CHICAGO, ILLS

COMB FOUNDATION Wholesale and Retail. Working Wax into Foundation for CANN A Specialty.

Hives, Sections, and a full line of Supplies. The best of everything. Write for Catalog, with prices, and samples of Foundation and Sections.
BEESWAX always wanted for cash or trade.

GUS DITTMER,
AUGUSTA, WIS.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

pounds, but I think the general average would fall below that figure for the past 25 years. 2. I do not think the pasturage is sufficient in this locality for the accommodation of 250 colonies in one apiary, therefore the average yield would necessarily be very low.

The Nickel Plate Road
will sell tickets to Boston, Mass., and return at a fare and one-third for the round trip, on certificate plan, account of meeting of Street Railway Association of America, Sept. 6-9, 1898. Two through trains daily, with service equal to that of any line between same points. You will save money by patronizing the Nickel Plate Road. J. Y. Calahan, 111 Adams St., Chicago, will be pleased to furnish any information relative to dates of sale, etc. Depot, Van Buren Street Passenger Station, on the loop. Telephone Main 3389. (62-35-1)

GENERAL ITEMS

Storing Surplus Honey.

I have 8 colonies of bees in good condition, and all storing surplus. I got 180 pounds of honey from 2 colonies, and sold 83 pounds for \$10.40.

R. L. HASTIN.

Dade Co., Mo., Aug. 12.

Half Black Honey-Dew.

I commenced the season of 1898 with five colonies, increased to 8, and got only about 100 pounds of comb honey—one-half of it black honey-dew.
E. R. MUNN.

Clarion Co., Pa., Aug. 16.

May Get a Fall Crop.

This has been a very poor season for bees so far, but if it is not too dry from now on we may get a good crop of fall honey.
J. S. BARR.

Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 16.

Must Feed for Winter.

I have 80 colonies of bees, but no honey this year. I will have to feed for winter.
W. H. DUNCAN.

Douglas Co., Kan., Aug. 17.

Short Honey Crop.

I will have a short honey crop this season, like all others in this part of the country.
D. N. RITCHEY.

Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 16.

Raising Hive Cover for Ventilation.

I read on page 509, a scheme for ventilating hives, by Alder Bros., of Texas. This seems to be good enough for a man who has plenty of time to do all such fixings on a few hives, but a bee-keeper who has hundreds of hives could not take the trouble and time to do it. I have the 8 and 10-frame dovetailed hives, and I am living in a very warm country (Southern portion of Louisiana). Last year my bees hung out a good deal on account of warm weather and heat in the hive. This year everything is all right—I never saw one colony (have nearly 100 now) loafing or hanging out, by employing my own invention, which is very simple. It is nothing else

BEES, HONEY, MONEY

Queens for Business.
Supplies at Bottom Prices.

"Bee-Keeping for Beginners," price 50 cents, imparts the instruction. Price-List free.

J. P. H. BROWN, Augusta, Ga.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



This Emerson stiff-cloth-board Binder for the American Bee Journal we mail for 60 cents; or will send it with the Journal for one year—both together for \$1.50. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Bee Journal as fast as they are received. If you have the "Emerson," no further binding is necessary.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page Catalog for 1898
J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing



Best Basswood Honey in Barrels ****

We have a limited number of barrels of **very best Basswood** Extracted Honey, weighing NET about 280 lbs. which we are offering at 7 cents per lb. f. o. b. Chicago. Do you want a barrel or so of it? If so, address, with the cash,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILLS

California.—The next meeting of the Fresno County Bee-Keepers' Association is to be held in the City Hall, Fresno, Calif., Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock a.m. All honey-producers are requested to attend.
Caruthers, Calif. W. A. H. GILSTRAP, Sec.

Excursion to Boston.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Boston and return for trains of Sept. 16, 17 and 18, at rate of \$19.00 for the round trip. Tickets will be valid returning until Sept. 30, inclusive. On account of heavy travel at this particular time, those desiring sleeping-car accommodations should apply early to J. Y. Calahan, General Agent, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Telephone Main 3389. (58-32-6)

THE BIGGEST OFFER YET!

Last year only about one per cent—only one subscriber in 100—ordered his Review discontinued. If the Review could secure 1,000 new subscribers the present year, there is an almost absolute certainty that at least 900 of them would remain; not only next year, but for several years—as long as they are interested in bees. Once a really good bee-journal visits a bee-keeper a whole year it usually becomes a permanent member of his family.

I would have no difficulty whatever in getting twice 1,000 new subscribers this year, if all of the bee-keepers in this country had read the Review the past year. I have sometimes thought that it might pay a publisher to give away his journal one year, simply for the sake of getting it into new hands. There are, of course, decided objections to such a course; but I am going to come as near to it as I dare. Here is my offer:

If you are not a subscriber to the Review, send me \$1.00, and I will send you twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year and all of next year.

Each issue of the Review, especially if devoted to the discussion of some special topic, is really a pamphlet containing the best thoughts and experience of the best men upon the topic under discussion. Twelve back numbers of the Review are, to a certain extent, so many little books devoted to as many different phases of bee-keeping. Some issues of the Review are now out of print; of others only a few are left; while of others there are several hundred. Of course, I shall send those of which I have the most, but no two alike.

Most people subscribe for a journal at the beginning of the year. In this case there is no use of waiting, as you will get the Review for next year just the same as tho you waited until next January to subscribe, and you get all the rest of the numbers for this year FREE. The sooner you subscribe, the more free issues will you receive.

Let me tell it over once more. For \$1.00 you get twelve back numbers, the Review the rest of this year, and for all of 1899.

31Dtf

W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Flint, Mich.



DOING DOUBLE WORK.

With an ordinary high wheeled, narrow-tired wagon, on the average country road a man with a single team of horses can haul a load of a ton or a ton and a half of produce. When an

...ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON...

equipped with our **Low Steel Wheels, with Wide Tires** is used, the load may be increased to **two or three tons**, and it will be drawn more easily by the same team for the same driver. Just stop and figure up the profit of thus increasing the working capacity of both man and team. It will amount to a snug sum at the end of the year.

ELECTRIC LOW STEEL WHEELS FIT ANY WAGON and last indefinitely. Our free book, "Farm Savings" contains much of value. Send for it.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
Box 18, Quincy, Ills.

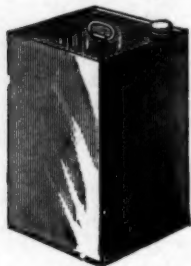
SPECIAL OFFER ***

For the next 90 days we will sell warranted purely mated **ITALIAN QUEENS** at 50 cts. each; half dozen, \$2.50; tested, 60 cts. each; half dozen, \$3.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Fifteen years' experience in queen-rearing.

LEININGER BROS., Fort Jennings, Ohio.
Please mention the Bee Journal. 33Dtf

\$26.00 to Boston and Return

on certificate plan, via the Nickel Plate Road, account of meeting of Street Railway Association of America, Sept. 6-9, 1898. For further information, write J. Y. Calahan, 111 Adams Street, Chicago Depot, Van Buren Street Passenger Station, on the loop. Telephone Main 3389. (63-35-1)



Finest Alfalfa Honey!

IT SELLS ON TASTING.

The Honey that Suits All Who Buy It.

We can furnish **White Alfalfa Extracted Honey**, in 60-pound tin cans, on board cars in Chicago, at these prices: 1 can, in a case, 7 cents per pound; 2 cans in one case, 6½ cents; 4 cans (2 cases) or more, 6 cents. The Cash must accompany each order.

A sample of the honey will be mailed to an intending purchaser, for 8 cents, to cover postage, packing, etc. We guarantee purity.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

than that I lift the cover of the second story at the rear about ¼ inch, and in the middle I insert a common nail between the hive and the cover. This gives about ¼ inch air space in the rear of the hive; there is therefore a continual current of air from the entrance to the upper story in the rear, and no bees will hang out. I never have seen any robber bees going in there—even the bees do not work through this opening. By looking in, you see only guards all around the opening. I take a nail, as metal the bees will not attach to the wooden hive; and to keep the hive-cover in this position on the hive I only lay one brickbat on the middle of each cover.

J. H. HEMPEL.

Tricksters at Agricultural Fairs.

Wherever large numbers of people gather, a class of persons is usually found who make a living by deceiving the public. They have schemes and tricks innumerable that appear to be easy and simple; but in reality they are quite difficult, and in some cases impossible to successfully perform. They have wheels and machines that are doctored to turn as the proprietor may wish to make them. They have coconut-headed negro dodgers to arouse the brutality in men and boys. They have tented shows which are disgusting in coarseness and vulgarity.

Among the throngs at Agricultural Fairs these leeches are out of place. They contribute nothing helpful or good. They do not add to the attraction of the fair. They do not bring desirable patrons. They do not swell the gate receipts.

They are not patronized by intelligent patrons of the fair. They are not wanted by honest farmers. They are shunned with fear by thoughtful parents. Because of their presence, even the fair is not patronized by many of our best citizens' families.

The harm accomplished by these self-invited fakirs would doubtless surprise us, were it possible to gather and trace back to their door all the results of their work. They distract the thought, they divert the attention, they destroy the interest in the real work of the fair. The competitive exhibitions, the meritorious displays, the awarding of prizes, are all robbed of the undivided interest that belongs to them, and which the proprietors have labored day and night to develop.

The morals of the country suffer seriously, we believe, from actions and words that, without warning, are sprung upon inquisitive audiences in the tent shows.

We are glad to see that a strong effort is being put forth this season to keep these objectionable features out of the grounds, and the attitude of managers is encouraging.

E. B.

Minnesota.—The adjourned meeting of the Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Association will be held on Wednesday forenoon during State Fair week, at the place where the honey exhibit is made on the fair grounds. Make an effort to be there, and invite other bee-keepers who are not members to come and join the Association. L. D. LEONARD, Sec.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Don't Forget

the excursion to Boston over the Nickel Plate Road, Sept. 16 to 18, inclusive, at rate of \$19.00 for the round trip. Good returning until Sept. 30, 1898, inclusive. Tel. Main 3389. (61-32-6)

A SELECTED MOTHER ...

Editorial on page 589 "Gleanings" says: "We are rearing queens from an Alley queen, whose queen-daughters are beautiful as well as her bees. They are hardy, prolific, and hold their own with any colony for honey." Queens, \$1 each. **HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass.**

33Att

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

The Bee-Keeper's Guide

This 15th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to give away to our present subscribers, for the work of getting new subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipped, or his library complete, without "THE BEE-KEEPER'S GUIDE."

Given For 2 New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two new subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year:

Send us Two New Subscribers to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both together for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only 2 new subscribers to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let everybody try for it! Will you have one?

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Page & Lyon Mfg. Co. New London, Wisconsin,

Operates two sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of

Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

They have also one **One of the Largest Factories** and the latest and most-improved machinery for the manufacture of

Bee-Hives, Sections, Etc.,

that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip't with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

Send for Circular and see the Prices on a Full Line of Supplies.

Please mention the American Bee Journal.

7Att

We want

EVERY BEE-KEEPER

.....To have a copy of.....

Our 1898 Catalog

Send us your name and address and we will take pleasure in mailing you a copy!

G. B. LEWIS CO., WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Agent for the Southwest—

E. T. ABBOTT, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Abbott sells our Hives and Sections at factory prices.



Ho, for Omaha!

As we have many customers in the Northwest, and believing they will appreciate the low freight rates obtained by purchasing goods from a railroad center nearer to them than we are, getting a direct through-freight rate, thus cutting the freight in half, we have established a branch house at 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb., where we will keep a complete line of all Apian Supplies, the same as we do at Higginsville, Mo. With the quality of our goods, we believe most bee-keepers in the West are already acquainted, but to those who are not, we will say that our goods are par excellence. Polished, snowy-white Sections, beautiful straw-colored transparent Foundation, Improved Smokers and Honey Extractors, and all other first-class goods, are what we sell. Kind and courteous treatment and honorable dealing our motto. On these bases, we solicit an order, feeling sure that if we sell you one bill of goods you will be our customer in the future.

PROGRESSIVE BEE-KEEPER, 50c per year. "Amateur Bee-Keeper," 25c. Both for 65c. postpaid. Sample copy of the PROGRESSIVE free, and a beautiful Catalog for the asking.

Address, **Leahy Manufacturing Company, 1730 South 13th St., Omaha, Neb.**

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

HONEY and BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The new crop is now coming forward and meets with a fair demand. Best grade of white comb honey in 12 to 24 section cases, 12c; that which is faulty, 10 to 11c; ambers, 8 to 10c; dark, 7 to 8c. Extracted, 5 to 7c for white; 5 to 6c for amber; 4 to 5c for dark. Beeswax, 27c.

R. A. BURNETT & CO.

Kansas City, Aug. 23.—Fancy white comb, 13@14c; No. 1, 12@13c; amber, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 5@6c; amber, 4@5c. Beeswax, 22@25c.

We are receiving few shipments of new comb and extracted honey. The demand is good for this time of the year.

C. C. CLEMONS & CO.

New York, Aug. 26.—We have a good demand for new crop comb honey, and it is beginning to arrive. Have sold some shipments at 14 to 15c for fancy white, 12 to 13c for No. 1 white, and 10 to 11c for fair white. We think these will be about the ruling prices this fall; exceptional fine lots may sell at a little more. Extracted is in good demand at unchanged prices. Beeswax dull at 26 to 27c.

HILBRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN.

Boston, Aug. 19.—Fancy in cartons, 13c; A No. 1, 11@12c; No. 1, 10@11c; No. 2, 9c.

New comb honey is now coming in, and while the demand is light owing to the warm weather, yet it is being well taken. Extracted, very little California on hand, and selling readily at 8@7.5c. Florida now arriving and selling at 5@6c. White clover scarce and wanted.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—White comb, 9 to 10c; amber, 7 to 8c. Extracted, white, 6@6.5c; light amber, 5@6c. Beeswax, 23@25c.

Although stocks are very light, the quality of this year's crop is of a much higher average than was generally expected, considering the dry season. There is some of this year's product which is of exceptionally fine quality. Market is firm at quotations.

Detroit, July 21.—Fancy white, 11@12c; No. 1, white, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 5@6c; dark, 4@5c. Beeswax, 25@26c.

New honey is arriving, but prices are hardly established.

M. H. HUST.

Minneapolis, July 26.—Fancy white clover comb is now selling at 11@12c; amber, 10@11c. Extracted fancy white clover, 5@6c; amber, 4@5c. Dark grades, both comb and extracted, not wanted at low prices.

S. H. HALL & CO.

Indianapolis, July 18.—Fancy white comb honey, 12@13c; No. 1, 10@11c. Extracted, white, 6@7c. Beeswax, 25@27c.

Only a few arrivals of fancy white comb; market almost bare, and demand good. Quite a little comb honey from honey-dew is being offered, but there is simply no demand for the stuff.

WALTER S. POWDER.

Milwaukee, Aug. 18.—Fancy comb, 11 to 12c; A No. 1, 10 to 11c; No. 1, 9 to 10c; amber, 7 to 8c; old and dark, 5 to 6c. Extracted, white, in barrels or kegs, 5 to 6c; dark, 4 to 5c. Beeswax, 25 to 26c.

The market for honey is in very good condition; while there is yet a little of the old crop on hand, it is in very good order, and some demand, which will clear off everything before the new crop will arrive, very plentifully. There is already some receipts of new, but mostly extracted, and some very good quality, yet we fear the danger is in extracting too early, before the honey is fairly ripened. We anticipate a good demand a little later, and think values will remain about the same as present quotations. A. V. BISHOP & CO.

Buffalo, Aug. 12.—Fruit prevents a large demand for any kind of honey at present. A few cases of fancy one-pound new comb can be sold daily at 11@12c; but any grade below must be urged at proportionately lower prices. Would advise writing us before shipping here. There is no demand yet for extracted.

BATTERSON & CO.

St. Louis, July 9.—Fancy white comb, 10 to 11c; No. 1, 10c; amber, 9 to 10c; dark, 8 to 9c. Extracted, white, 5@6c; amber, 5 to 5.5c; dark, 4 to 4.5c. Beeswax, 20 to 22c.

WESTCOTT COM. CO.

Cleveland, Aug. 3.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, white, 12@13c; light amber, 11c; buckwheat, 9c. Extracted, white, 7c; light amber, 6c.

The demand for honey is exceptionally good, owing to the crop in this vicinity being very light.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Usual Fall Discount *****

Is Now Allowed on Orders.
If you want

Shipping Cases, Crates,
Extractors,

Or anything else, write to us. Catalog
Free. Sample Copy

American Bee-Keeper,
(Monthly, 50c a year) FREE. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. COMPANY
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

I. J. STRINGHAM,
105 Park Place,
NEW YORK,

KEEPS IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF

APIARIAN SUPPLIES

1-pound Square Jars, 84.60 gross.
Labels, 60c gross; disc. on quantities.
Italian Queens, 65c each.
Catalog FREE.

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CARLOADS



Of Bee-Hives, Sections, Shipping-Cases, Comb Foundation, and Everything used in the Bee-Industry.

We want the name and address of every Bee-Keeper in America. We supply Dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment.

Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

Inter-State Manufacturing Co.,
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Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The A. I. Root Co.'s Goods Wholesale.
Retail.

Including their discounts for Goods wanted for use another season. It will pay you to send me list of Goods wanted. **M. H. HUNT**
Cash for Beeswax, BELL BRANCH, MICH.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

I ARISE



TO SAY to the readers
of the
BEE JOURNAL that
DOOLITTLE

has concluded to sell
—BEEES and QUEENS—
in their season, during
1898, at the following
prices:

One Colony of Italians
on 9 Gallip frames, in
light shipping-box \$8 00
Five Colonies..... 25 00
Ten Colonies..... 45 00
1 untested queen. 1 00
6 " queens 5 50
12 " " 10 00
1 tested Queen... \$1 50
3 " Queens. 3 50
1 select tested queen 2 00
5 " Queens 4 00

Select tested queen, previous season's rearing.. 3 00
Extra Selected for breeding, THE VERY BEST.. 5 00
About a Pound of BEEES in a Two-frame Nucleus,
with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

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Circular free, giving full particulars regard-
ing the Bees and each class of Queens.
Address

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

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BORODINO, Onon. Co., N. Y.

21st Year Dadant's Foundation. 21st Year

Why does it sell
so Well?

Because it has always given better satis-
faction than any other.
Because **IN 21 YEARS** there have
not been any complaints, but thou-
sands of compliments.

We Guarantee
Satisfaction.

What more can anybody do? Beauty,
Purity, Firmness, No Sag-
ging, No Loss.
**PATENT WEED PROCESS
SHEETING.**

Send Name for our Catalog, Samples of Foundation and Veil Material. We sell
the best VEILS, cotton or silk.

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

LANGSTROTH ON THE HONEY-BEE, Revised.
The Classic in Bee-Culture—Price, \$1.25, by mail.

BEESWAX WANTED
AT ALL TIMES.

CHAS. DADANT & SON,

Please mention the Am. Bee Journal.

HAMILTON, Hancock Co., ILL.

OUR MOTTO—"Well Manufactured Stock! Quick Shipments!"

SECTIONS, SHIPPING-CASES, —AND— BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

We make a specialty of making the very best Sections on the market.
The **BASSWOOD** in this part of Wisconsin is acknowledged by all to be the
best for making the **One-Piece Honey-Sections**—selected, young, and
thrifty timber is used.

Write for Illustrated Catalog and Price-List FREE.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.

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ROOT'S GOODS.

Our
Specialties:

The Fence and Plain Sections.
Weed New Process Foundation.
Cowan Extractors.
Porter Bee-Escapes—the best made.
Dovetailed Hives—with Danz. Patented Cover and Bottom.
Danzenbaker Hives.
No-Drip Shipping-Cases.
Gleanings in Bee-Culture, Illustrated, Semi-Monthly.

Catalog of Goods and Sample Copy of Gleanings
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